

# SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.  
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*The Paper That Does Things*

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AUGUST 30, 1918.

## NINETY CENTS A MONTH.

The ultimate in stinky husbands seems to have been reached. A southern woman has filed suit against her husband who, she says, for a period of six years gave her an allowance of ninety cents a month to support herself and her young daughter.

The marvel isn't that the woman sued for divorce and alimony, but that she stood the situation for the six years. When a woman, urged in the divorce court that \$20,000 a year isn't enough to support her in the style to which she has been accustomed, one is apt to smile, thinking of the happy and comfortable homes maintained on less than one-twentieth, or even one-thirtieth of that amount, and to wonder if her husband might not have been more successful, kindly and companionable if she had been less extravagant. But when the victim of the ninety-cents-a-month allowance sues the only hope left in the human breast is that she will hang on and see that the ninety-cent husband is made to pay up to the limit of his earning capacity.

## PUTTING IT UP TO CONGRESS.

Pres't Wilson, it seems, has taken an awful big bull by the horns, in his address to congress, demanding legislation that will empower the government to prevent a recurrence of the present situation with regard to the railroad strike. Compulsory arbitration, even with the eight-hour day granted, is not likely to be taken so very kindly by either the trainmen or the magnates, for neither of them want it unless the other has the whip hand. However, Pres't Wilson is right, and with the characteristic go ahead of the man, when he is right, he has laid his case before congress and it is now up to the people's more direct representatives in the house and the senate, to meet the requirements.

There should be no strike, even now. Congress can furnish the machinery of prevention, if it will, and the country will approve. The trainmen have nothing to their credit in hastily ordering their men out next Monday. It shows hot-headedness, on their part, but when it comes to that, it shows no more hot-headedness than that of the railroad magnates who have as persistently declined to make any concessions calculated to prevent the move. The president is dealing with a mad bull of two horns—capital and labor,—both of which, when it comes to a crisis like the present one, should by some process be rendered harmless at least to the public which is the ultimate victim, and the president, vested with the legal authority, seemingly stands ready to perform that task.

There is no longer any question in the minds of the men and women of this land, able to think in anything else but dollars and cents, but that the eight-hour day is a coming social necessity. Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, and eight hours for recreation, social, moral and intellectual uplift, is to be the rule of the future, and this, the Messrs. Studebaker corporation, Oliver Chilled Plow works, Singers, Dodges, Stephensons, Wilsons, and the railroad magnates, notwithstanding. The quicker it is written into law, in the nation and the states, the sooner industrial eruptions on that point will have been eliminated, and this supplemented by compulsory arbitration, to settle other conditions incident thereto, will go a long way toward the introduction of the strike to a deserved oblivion.

It is a step toward industrial peace, and in courting the president's legislative plan, we in no sense retreat from our previous position that where arbitration is left voluntary, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," so that if one declines to arbitrate when the "handicap" is his, it is just as permissible for the other. We have no sympathy whatever with the railroad managers in their appeal for the preservation of the "arbitration principle," for their past record proves that they are not sincere in it, while the trainmen refusing to arbitrate the eight-hour day are merely paying them back in their own coin. Pres't Wilson proposes a law that will convert a strike into an insurrection, where matters under the jurisdiction of the federal government are concerned. Arbitration will therefore be safer to both parties.

These are, indeed, tedious times for the president. War in Europe, war in Mexico, a threatened railroad war,—and Mr. C. Hughes blattantly waging a political war of conquest; spitting goose-speech and gall.

## GOODRICH AND THE STATE.

Now that South Bend republicans have heard from Mr. James P. Goodrich, we suppose they are ready for business; that having been stuffed with all wisdom, their "little aristocracy of intellect," will surely guide them aright. It is interesting too, to witness Mr. Goodrich out campaigning for the prohibition nominee for president, Mr. J. Frank Hanly, by touting his administration as governor of Indiana, an administration which he inferentially promises to emulate in all things except in the elimination of booze.

It is here the same as it has been throughout the state. Candidate Goodrich, and others on the republican state ticket, are adepts in serving the public with half truths—worse than whole falsehoods—and we are all supposed to swallow them; indeed, like them. They have been having a great deal to say about the extravagance in the management of all the state institutions, including the three model state schools.

As everybody in the state knows, the democratic legislature, acting under a pledge contained in the party platform of 1912, was the first legislature that had ever exercised the good business sense of amply providing for the maintenance of all these institutions. The money expended in all this work is disbursed by non-partisan boards, composed of republicans and democrats.

The three educational institutions are presided over by men who have been republicans all their lives. Their recommendations are almost arbitrary in dictating the expenditure of all the money. State officials have not one word to say about it. These college heads are among the ablest educators in the country, as well as being good business men. They are retained because of their ability, the democratic administration never allowing politics, in the slightest degree, to enter into the school control.

Candidate Goodrich, and the other orators of his party, forget to point out that there are nineteen penal, correctional and benevolent institutions today, whereas there were but thirteen under the last republican administration. They did not point out the large increase in the number of people being taken care of in these institutions. They forgot to mention that the democrats had to pay for the construction of all these additional institutions. Some of them were built under the last republican administration and the construction bills, amounting to millions, were left for the democrats to pay. They have all been paid.

Candidate Goodrich says that it has always been necessary to draw upon the general fund to make up deficiencies for all state institutions. He should say that it was always necessary for the republicans to do this, because republicans never made adequate provision. Such a course has not been necessary under democratic rule. He should also remember, and he should be honest enough to tell the people, that the republicans left behind, in addition to all these large construction bills, a few millions of dollars of unpaid bonds and current bills. He should also tell the people, if he wants to be thoroughly honest and fair, that republicans made state debts and democrats paid state debts.

He might read some extracts from the last message of the last republican governor to the last republican legislature, telling them that the state was bankrupt, and calling attention to the criminal misappropriation of public funds made by republicans in office. He should tell them all this in contrast with present conditions; that democrats have not only paid all the debts but carry a large surplus in the treasury. He might also tell the people why he considers sixty-two cents a day too much money to spend for the housing, maintenance, food, clothing, attendance, medicine and all other expenses, in caring for the unfortunate inmate at the central hospital for the insane. How much less would he make it if any of his own family were there?

But maybe Mr. Goodrich isn't ready to answer these questions just yet. Suppose he were to land in the insane asylum himself?

## LOANS TO FARMERS.

Something new in the way of a farm loan is being offered to western farmers by a big insurance company. It is a variety of "amortized" loan. A farmer may borrow any sum on which he can give satisfactory security, for a period of twenty years, at six per cent. At the end of each year he pays, in addition to the interest due, five per cent of the principal. Thus on a \$4,000 loan he will pay the first year \$240 interest and \$200 of the principal, making a total payment of \$440. Every year thereafter the sum becomes less, because of the smaller principal left to draw interest, until in the last year of the twenty the borrower discharges his obligation in full by a payment of \$212.

The plan is said to be making a strong appeal in the west, although in the east many farmers say they stand more in need of emergency loans than long-term loans. It is considered in many farming communities about as good as anything likely to be obtained, at least for some years, under the government's rural credit plan. As a matter of fact, it seems to have been instituted for the purpose of competing with the federal plan. And nobody will find fault with that.

It doesn't matter from what source the farmer gets the money to finance his business, so long as he gets it when he needs it, on reasonable terms. And if the rural credits law is arousing competition and forcing down money rates, it has already accomplished much of its purpose.

## WHERE BEVERIDGE FAILED.

The Indianapolis Star takes particular care to point out that most of the progressive laws passed by the present democratic congress, and insisted upon by Pres't Wilson, is not democratic legislation at all. That in fact it dates back to the vigorous rights made by Albert J. Beveridge when he was senator from Indiana.

Then the Star proceeds to congratulate Albert J. Beveridge because the splendid things which he advocated as a progressive republican senator, but which he was unable to have enacted into laws because of the opposition of his republican colleagues, have finally become the law of the land through the votes of democrats in the senate and the house and through the good offices of a good democratic president.

Now, if all these things are true, and it certainly is true that the laws enacted by democrats have had support of both Beveridge and all good progressives, then why is Beveridge and why is the Indianapolis Star opposing Pres't Wilson and the democratic party, and why are both Beveridge and the Star supporting for office the very men and the machine which for years they admit stood violently opposed to the specific progressive legislation now under discussion?

It is apparent that the new republican standard bearer thinks it more important to appease the Wall street interest in Mexico than to pursue a broad and humane policy that will bind to the United States all the republics of Latin America.

Every holder of Mexican concessions, whether American or European, believes that any policy short of armed intervention in Mexico is "weak and waverling." How much bravery and "Americanism" is there behind a program to crush Mexico?

Desperate must be the condition of that party which would invade the supreme court of the United States in order to get a candidate whom they could trust.

## Answer to Raymond Robins Issued By John Fitzpatrick

The hope of the G. O. P. that Raymond Robins, chairman of the progressive national convention, would be able to swing the labor vote of Chicago to Mr. Hughes is shattered by the public statement issued by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Fitzpatrick is one of the big national figures in the labor movement and in the American Federation of Labor. He is and has been for years a close friend of Raymond Robins, but their personal association has not carried Fitzpatrick into the Hughes camp with the former progressive leader.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has sent to democratic national headquarters a statement for publication declaring that the reelection of President Wilson "means the realization of the hopes for the future of the common people and is the only hope for the establishment and perpetuation of a nation of free men and women."

Although Fitzpatrick does not enter into any argument with his friend, he heads his statement, "A Reply to Raymond Robins." It is asserted that the first draft of the statement took Robins severely to task for his plain desertion of the working people as political association, and his yielding to aristocratic pretensions, claiming a superior intelligence and higher morality for the Hughes fold, but this was cut out of the text finally submitted, it being concluded upon mature deliberation that the former sociologist may have lost his balance temporarily upon being promised secretary of labor, should Hughes be elected, and that he was to be pitied rather than criticized.

The statement of the Chicago labor president follows:

"Chicago, Aug. 29, 1918. "For years organized labor contended for certain fundamental and remedial governmental action to protect, conserve and advance the rights, interests and welfare of the working people. Under previous democratic or republican administration controlling 'big business,' the rights of the workers were flouted and almost totally ignored. Under the present administration three of the most important questions advocated by the organized labor movement have been enacted into law:

"1st. The Clayton act, amending the Sherman anti-trust law, which declares that labor is not a commodity, nor an article of commerce. This amendment compels the federal judges to regard the workers as human beings and not as property or a commodity at the best of 'big business,' whom they were prone to serve.

"2nd. The seaman's bill, which ended the last vestige of human slavery which was tolerated by the United States. Human beings employed in marine and seafaring are no longer regarded as property or used as slaves. The statute of liberty in New York harbor, proclaiming that 'Liberty enlightens the world,' is only the declaration of the fact. The enactment of the seaman's law is the consummation of the declaration. And now we have human liberty established in the shipping industry.

"3rd. The child labor bill, which is the first plank in the preparedness program of the Chicago Federation of Labor and which has been urged upon our lawmakers all these years without success. This fundamental demand of the people is now a law and completes the trinity of measures which inspires hope and confidence in the minds and to the hearts of the people and gives us the courage to still believe that this form of government a republic can endure upon the face of the earth."

"The administration that successfully handled the most vital affairs of this republic while a great crisis has confronted the European nations, and has successfully proceeded in reconstructing its own foundation, so that this will be a republic in reality, as shown by the enactment of these three great measures, must and surely is deeply imbedded in the hearts of all loyal and liberty loving citizens. And just as sure as the creator entrusted the affairs of this republic in the hands of a man endowed with the necessary wisdom, courage, foresight and understanding of the needs of the hour, as Pres't Wilson, just so sure may we be that it is intended that his reelection means the realization of the hopes for the future of the common people and is the only hope for the establishment and perpetuation of a nation of free men and women."

JOHN FITZPATRICK. The Robins statement and it is reply taken together are interesting, in view of the leak on the labor secretaryship which is to go to the ex-progressive if Hughes wins—as significant of the difference between Robins, on "Sultan's Mount"—and that other man who stood there some 2,000 years ago. No "get thee behind me satan," in the case of Raymond Robins—just another Rooseveltian Judas Iscariot.

FATHER'S RICH. Wealth is variously estimated in different parts of the country. "Bud" Bowers had grown to manhood in one of the inaccessible communities in southern Missouri. Wearing at last of the monotony of his life, he grew eager to leave the hills. His father, who was a hunter and a trapper of much local renown, stoutly opposed him. "But what chance has a young fella got to git ahead here, I'd like to know?" gloomily demanded "Bud." "What chance?" ejaculated his father. "Why jest look at me, son. When I first came here from Kentucky I didn't have nothin'—not nothin'. And jest look at me now—I GOT NINE DAWGS!"—Every body's.

# THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

## MOVING DAY.

There comes a day to everything upon this transient sphere. When Fate says: "Gracious sakes alive! What are you doing here? It's time for you to vanish in a blurred and bluish streak; Your license limit ran to noon on Thursday of last week. Pack up your trunk and pay your bill. It is the day of doom. Your company has ceased to please, and we can use your room."

The empires which ambitious men have resolutely built, Nor stop to count the barrels of blood their toiling butchers spilt; The dynasties by kings upraised, that men should hop and heed Because of trembling terror at the mention of the breed; Republics springing from the soil in answer to a dream— They go their way when they have served their part in nature's scheme.

The right which men have cherished as the apple of their eye: The wrong they have endured because the source was strong and high;

The pedestal where Justice stood with solemn scale and sword— All these are overthrown by Time, the lord and more than lord So who are you and what am I, that we should spend our days In telling others of our kind to go and mend their ways?

A. B. B.

## WELCOME, A. O. H.

Patricia dear, and did you hear the tale that's going round? The Irish have assembled in this good old Hoosier town. They have brought the Harp of Tara, they are filled with Erin's song. They come from counties near and far and are two hundred strong.

You will hear their merry laughter as they stroll about the streets, And see the sunny smile with which each one a fellow greets. You will see a twinkle flashing from each eye of Irish blue. And see the pretty colleens who have come convening too.

You may feel yourself transplanted to Killarney once again, Where River Shannon's flowing by the pretty Kerry glen, And you'll think you feel the breeze that blows from out by Dublin bay.

When you see the sons of Ireland who have gathered here to-day.

## NO, NOT HOFMAN'S.

One guess as to which restaurant the delegates of the A. O. H. went to eat.

## AND HE GOT AWAY WITH IT.

Can you imagine a man named Happ speaking to a Hibernian gathering?

And though it may not make any difference, I. Tamper conducts a locksmith shop in Salina, Kas.

## FROM THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

The little lad had just boarded the street car when the conductor came around for the fares. The boy looked up and said: "Say Mister, do you ever lose any money from that stomach bank of yours?"

## OH, JOY.

"The ice bill's paid, and I am glad," Said little Mister Mole. "But you forget," his wife replied, "This time to buy the coal."

## PRITTY SOFT.

"1800 feather workers in New York went on a strike this afternoon."

## SEPTEMBER 1.

"Good-bye, straw hat, you've been a friend Since early in the May, But now, alas, you must depart. September starts today."

yield, then (what is that quotation?) "Hell hath no fury greater than a woman scorned."

The ballot of the people is secret, and no one knows how a voter votes. He expresses his will and what he wants. But a representative's vote is public, and whichever way he votes he is held accountable for it, and he is in a dilemma "tween the devil and the deep sea."

So the Politicians just now do not favor adopting these new constitutional amendments by legislatures—no not they—but they very naturally want the responsibility shifted, and a referendum vote of the people themselves, instead, and who can blame them.

Strange as it seems, yet true, many of those clamoring, heretofore for the referendum to save the government now are strenuously insisting on adopting this national amendment by congress and legislatures. Do they fear to submit the matter to the individual voters of the country? Is it an attempt to gain their ends over the heads of the people by a shorter, quicker process through individual representatives or not? This is not meant for an argument for or against suffrage, nor any discussion upon its merits, but is purely and solely a question of method. In theory the constitution is the expressed will of the whole people, and not that of state legislatures. Is it a fair way in a government of the people to bring about this measure in the proposed short-cut manner?

No matter how just and righteous a cause may be, a method although legal but regarded as questionable by many ought not to be advocated. When a state votes on its own constitutional amendments its citizens vote secretly, and only an honest appeal can be made to them, they cannot be coerced. States only can determine the qualifications of their own voters, and this does not appear to be a federal matter. A national amendment would compel states to acquiesce without regard to any expression of their voters, and would be rushed through legislatures by forceful militant methods they fear.

A good cause no matter how desirable can well afford to play a fair game and patiently wait. Some amendments adopted in this way have been practically nullified in some states. Both party platforms and the president agree that the matter should be submitted to the voters of the states, and the threatened bitter persecution and was upon the president, because he differs as to method only will not advance the cause. His courage is to be commended.

## SQUIRE DEEL.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 28, 1918.

## MAN'S DUTY TO HIS COMMUNITY.

(New Canaan Advertiser.) The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability, and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally as great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money. It may be that he has this as his ideal but better never have been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see his waking hours and if he did not dollar of his contribution back.

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